



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Osprey, The, III, Nos. 8-9, April, May, 1899.

Ottawa Naturalist, XIII, Nos. 1-3, April-June, 1899.

Our Animal Friends, XXVI, Nos. 8-10, April-June, 1899.

Proceedings of the Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1899, Part 1, Jan.-March.

Proceedings of the California Acad. of Science, 3d Ser., Zoöl. I, No. 12, May, 1899.

Proceedings and Transactions of Nova Scotia Inst. of Science, IX, pt. 4, Dec. 1898.

Science (2), Nos. 222-234, 1899.

Shooting and Fishing, XXIV, Nos. 24-26, XXV, Nos. 1-10, 1899.

Transactions of the Wisconsin Acad. Sci., Arts, and Letters, XII, Part 1, 1898.

Wilson Bulletin, Nos. 25, 26, March and May, 1899.

Wombat, The, IV, No. 2, Feb. 1899.

Zoölogist, The (4), Nos. 28-30, April-June, 1899.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Spelling of Names.

EDITORS OF 'THE AUK':—

Dear Sirs:—In the April number of your excellent journal, our esteemed friend, Mr. William Brewster, has acknowledged—what I am sure no one would ever have dreamed charging him with—that he has experienced a difficulty in spelling correctly even so insignificant a word as a proper name, and in his strait he appeals to me for assistance. Now, although I am indicated, together with Mr. Brewster's fellow-committeeman, Dr. Coues, and the revered president of an ancient University, as one of those who does not know how to spell his own name, which is a very sad state of affairs indeed, yet I will try to explain why "these things are thus." It is possible Mr. Brewster's former intimate knowledge of philology (which he tells us, and he alone would say that, is now reduced to "simple ignorance") has been obliterated by the peculiar atmosphere which has enveloped him at the meetings of a prominent A. O. U. Committee, of which he is one of the most highly respected members. If he will permit me, I would recall to Mr. Brewster's memory the fact that in philological science a word is spelled according to the root or source from which it is derived, and it not infrequently happens that several words, although very differently spelled, have the same meaning. To give an instance of this effect of derivation, BREWSTER is always spelled

in the way just given, and why? Because all the Brewsters have the same origin or source, for the ancestor of every one who has borne that name, without a single exception, first appeared in the Mayflower.

With the name that has given our friend so much trouble, the case is slightly different, and those who bear it are all right, no matter under what guise of orthography they appear, even should it be the one assumed in Boston, for, having sprung from different roots or sources, in this respect unlike the Brewsters, all the spellings are perfectly correct, each after its own kind in strict accordance with philological rules. I trust the faded memories of student days, in spite of his occasional unphilological surroundings, will assert themselves in renewed force, and permit our esteemed friend to perceive and appreciate the clearness of the above explanation.

But I cannot close, Mr. Editor, without expressing my very great satisfaction at beholding so eminent a member of the A. O. U. Committee on Nomenclature a-gunning for blunders. May he continue his meritorious search, and may it be attended with more success than in this his first effort, and should he again desire my assistance, I could point him to a field near to his hand where, without stint, he could gather trophies worthy of his prowess.

D. G. ELLIOT.

NOTES AND NEWS.

JOSEPH WOLF, the eminent bird artist and animal painter, died on the 20th of last April at the age of 79 years. He was born at Moërtz, near Coblenz, Rhenish Prussia, in June, 1820; he was the son of a farmer, but his powers of observation and talents as a draughtsman soon attracted attention, and eventually won for him the reputation of being "the best all-round animal painter that ever lived." Says the London 'Field': "The first work which brought the artist's name prominently before the scientific world was Rüppell's 'Systematische Uebersicht der Vögel Nordost Afrika's,' published in 1845, in which some fifty African birds are depicted in attitudes which contrast strongly with the stiff and unnatural positions in which previous artists were wont to portray their subjects. We look upon these illustrations as instituting the *renaissance* period in ornithological drawing. In 1850 appeared Temminck and Schlegel's quarto volumes on the fauna of Japan, which, with Wolf's coloured plates, still constitute one of the best illustrated works on natural history. Quickly following this came Schlegel's grand 'Traité de Fauconnerie,' in folio, with life-size portraits by Wolf of all the Hawks employed by falconers. . . . The late G. R. Gray's standard work, in